

tion from Great Britain, acknowledging Great Britain's reciprocal obligation to Zionists, couched in cryptic language. The cryptic language was to conceal, for good reason, the reciprocal British and Zionist obligations under the notorious 1916 London Agreement. The reciprocal British and Zionist obligations, under the notorious 1916 London Agreement, was a very well kept secret from the Christian public in both Great Britain and the United States.

Zionist leaders in London and Washington agreed it was important to couch the communication obtained from Great Britain in cryptic language, because Zionist leaders planned to give the communication world-wide publicity for propaganda purposes at a future time. The cryptic language of the communication would serve to conceal from Christians the reciprocal British and Zionist obligations under the notorious 1916 London Agreement, then still a secret.

The infamous so-called Balfour Declaration was accordingly couched in cryptic language, that concealed from Christians, the fact that Great Britain was obligated to turn over Palestine to Zionists for their future Zionist sovereign state, as Great Britain's compensation to Zionists for rail-roading United States into World War I, as Great Britain's ally to defeat Germany.

Six known drafts of that cryptic communication were exchanged between Zionist leaders in London and Washington, between April 6, 1917, the date the United States declared war against Germany, and November 2, 1917, before cryptic language for the communication was finally agreed upon by Zionist leaders. The cryptic language for their November 2, 1917 draft adequately concealed from Christians the objective of the notorious 1916 London Agreement, still keeping the terms secret.

A copy of the acceptable communication was forwarded from Washington to London, to Arthur Balfour, Great Britain's Minister for Foreign Affairs, with instructions to transcribe the draft onto the official stationery of Great Britain's Foreign Office, and to deliver an executed copy to Lord Rothschild in London, the same Lord Rothschild who assisted in preparing the cryptic communication, Zionist No. 1 master-mind.

The cryptic communication referred to as the infamous Balfour Declaration received that name only from the fact that Arthur Balfour affixed his signature to the letter delivered to Lord Rothschild. By any stretch of the imagination, that cryptic communication was not in any sense a "declaration" by Arthur Balfour. Zionist leaders wanted the signature of Arthur Balfour affixed to that letter as Great Britain's Minister for Foreign Affairs, to lend prestige to that cryptic communication as Zionist propaganda, when the time arrived to use that communication as propaganda.

The infamous so-called Balfour Declaration appears below exactly as written:

Foreign Office  
November 2, 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you on behalf of His Majesty's Government the following declaration of sympathy with the Jewish Zionist aspirations, which has been submitted to and approved by the Cabinet.

His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, IT BEING CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD THAT NOTHING SHALL BE DONE WHICH MAY PREJUDICE THE CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS OF EXISTING NON-JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN PALESTINE or the rights or political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

I will be happy if you would bring this Declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur James Balfour

In this day and age, it seems impossible that any sane persons would interpret that infamous so-called Balfour Declaration as a "bill of sale" for Palestine, from Great Britain to Zionists. Great Britain could not honorably promise something which Great Britain did not own, as a consideration in exchange for something of value. In all history from the beginning of time, Great Britain never owned a square inch of Palestine that Great Britain could promise as Great Britain promised Palestine to Zionists, a crime if done by individuals.

In 1920 the League of Nations directed that an election be held in Palestine as soon as arrangements could be made to hold an election, to create the Government of Palestine. The League of Nations also directed that the population of Palestine decide for themselves the country they wished to act as Palestine's "temporary administrator," under which the election to create the Government of Palestine was to be conducted, as provided in Article XXII of the League of Nations Covenant for an election.

In steps taken to select a country to act as "temporary administrator" of Palestine, eighty-two percent (82%) of Palestine's total population asked for the United States to act as Palestine's temporary administrator. The choice was made when there were in Palestine 700,000 Christians and Moslems, and 50,000 Zionists, of whom about one-half were non-Zionist and anti-Zionist, long-resident orthodox religious pilgrims.

Advised of that choice, Great Britain and Zionists immediately took steps to prevent the United States from acting as Palestine's temporary administrator. Great Britain and Zionists saw the danger, that Great Britain would be unable to turn over Palestine to Zionists for their future Zionist sovereign state, if the United States acted as Palestine's temporary administrator, and promptly held the election to create the Government of Palestine, as then required.

If the United States held the election promptly, to elect the Government of Palestine, the Government of Palestine created by that election would surely not be a Zionist sovereign state. With a Palestine population at that time of 700,000 Christians and Moslems, and 50,000 Zionists, non-Zionists and anti-Zionists, the elected Government of Palestine could not possibly become the future Zionist sovereign state.

To insure against any possibility that the United States might act as Palestine's temporary administrator, Great Britain immediately stationed 200,000 British troops in Palestine, to act as a shield behind which Great Britain planned to transplant the necessary number of Zionists into Palestine from eastern Europe, to create a Zionist majority in Palestine's population as quickly as possible, and Great Britain also immediately flew Herbert Samuel from London to Palestine, announcing to the world upon Herbert Samuel's arrival in Palestine, that Great Britain had designated Herbert Samuel as Palestine's High Commissioner, and that Great Britain would thereafter act as "temporary administrator" of Palestine, under Article XXII of the League of Nations Covenant. This was bad news to Palestine's population, to the United States and to members of the League of Nations.

The opposition by Palestine's 700,000 Christians and Moslems made little difference to Great Britain or to Zionists. The King-Crane Report, on Great Britain's double-crossing of United States, strongly condemned Great Britain and Zionists for their interference in Palestine's affairs. President Wilson had ordered the King-Crane investigating committee to report to him in person, after visiting Palestine to obtain the facts first-hand for him. The King-Crane Report was withheld from President Wilson, who died several years later without ever having seen the King-Crane Report, so successfully kept secret.

If the recommendations made in the King-Crane Report had been implemented, the election to create the Government of

Palestine would have been promptly held, also honorably conducted, under United States supervision, without complications.

The stories created by propagandists telling about German soldiers promiscuously shooting Red Cross nurses, and German soldiers spearing infants on their bayonets as a pleasant pastime, were all proven to be untrue. Propagandists concocted the most fantastic lies about atrocities never committed by German soldiers, to inflame the public in the United States against Germans, and to provoke the United States thus into declaring war against Germany.

In the United States, President Wilson was desperate to find a pretext to enter World War I as Great Britain's ally. President Wilson found the pretext in the 1917 story of the "sinking" of the Sussex in mid-channel, after a long search for a pretext.

With the story of the "sinking" of the Sussex, President Wilson went to Congress for a declaration of war against Germany. After the declaration of war against Germany, our allies discovered the Sussex had not been "sunk," nor that United States "lives had been lost," as had been reported.

During the twenty-eight years between 1920 and 1948, when Great Britain was in Palestine, as "temporary administrator," officially as the Mandate Government in Palestine, under Article XXII of the League of Nations Covenant, no election was held by Great Britain to create the Government of Palestine. However, during those twenty-eight years, between 1920 and 1948, Great Britain transplanted into Palestine 600,000 Zionists from eastern Europe, behind a shield of 200,000 British troops, stationed in Palestine for that purpose, a demand by Zionists upon Great Britain.

During the twenty-eight years between 1920 and 1948, Palestine's Christian and Moslem population increased from 700,000 in 1920 to 1,350,000 in 1948. In the same twenty-eight years, Palestine's Zionist population increased from 50,000 in 1920 to 650,000 in 1948, which included the 600,000 Zionists transplanted by Great Britain into Palestine from eastern Europe between 1920 and 1948, for their Zionist majority.

In 1946 Great Britain had abandoned all hope of ever being able to create a Zionist majority in Palestine's population. Great Britain could not very well hand over Palestine to Zionists, for their future Zionist sovereign state, with Palestine's 1,350,000 Christian and Moslem population, and with Palestine's 650,000 Zionist population. The outlook in 1946 was not very encouraging, for the creation by Great Britain anon of a Zionist majority in Palestine's population.

In 1946 Great Britain decided to dump the responsibility for creating the Government of Palestine into United Nations lap. United Nations went through the motions of studying the problem in Palestine. United Nations sent a ten-man committee to Palestine to study the problem on the ground, but their ten-man committee had in it nine Zionist stooges. After ten days in Palestine, they returned bringing with them a one-hundred and sixty-eight page report, which took seventy Zionist experts three years time to compile and complete.

Thereafter, on November 24, 1947 United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution, with a rigged majority, in the positively most crooked election ever held anywhere in the world. That November 29, 1947 United Nations General Assembly resolution "recommended" the one-hundred and sixty-eight page report as the basis for the long-delayed Government of Palestine.

United Nations General Assembly's resolution "recommended" a government for Palestine, under a plan wherein Palestine's 1,350,000 Christians and Moslems, owning ninety-six percent (96%) of Palestine, were to cede fifty percent (50%) sovereignty in Palestine to Palestine's 650,000 transplanted Zionists, in 1946 owning only four percent (4%) of Palestine. Palestine's